

THE STEAM FRIGATE.

As much desire is apparent in the city to know something definite in regard to the progress of completion of this vessel, we, with the laudable desire of allaying such curiosity, wended our way some days ago to the scene of operations, the Navy Yard. As we neared the building containing the vessel, the busy hum, and cheerful sounds of industry broke pleasantly on our ear—mixed and blended came the sounds of the grating saw, the hammer's clink, the fall of heavy timber, and the strokes of the axe, as each of the busy multitude engaged on the vessel, applied his separate avocation. Having entered the building we turned our admiring gaze towards the huge vessel whose enormous proportions were spread out before us. Having walked down the large space, in order more fully to view her beautifully modelled shape, we mindful of the cravings of our readers, turned our attention to obtaining the requisite information, and by the kindness of some of the gentlemen connected with the yard, we are enabled to lay forth the following particulars.

The frigate is built in the best and most durable manner, of live oak obtained from the southern part of Georgia, and weighing 80 pounds to the square foot. The frame of the hull is supported in the strongest manner with live oak knees, etc., and in regard to bolts and fastenings of every kind, nothing but copper has been employed. She is double decked, the space between them being a little more than six feet, and in the centre of the vessel is a large space for the reception of the engines, at each end of which there is an iron plate bulk head or screen drawn completely across the vessel, for the purpose (in case of a leak) of keeping the water in one part of the vessel, and also to guard against accidents from the fires of the engines. They are at this time planking the upper deck, and the whole vessel is in such a state of forwardness that (were the engines ready) she could be launched in two months. She will be rigged in the same manner as a ship, and will require as her complement two hundred men. Her ordnance will consist of forty-two pounders and two bombs to throw ten inch shells—and when in full sailing order, her tonnage will be 1700 tons. Her weight is estimated at 500 tons. She is nearly as long as the steam ship President, and one foot wider. In her hold is constructed a repository capable of containing 800 tons of anthracite coal, by which the engines are to be worked. In regard to the principal dimensions, we have obtained the following:

Table with 2 columns: ft. in. and description. Includes Length from the counter to mizzenmast, 228 ft. 8 in.; Extreme length to figure head, 224 ft.; Extreme breadth, 40 ft.; Depth in hold, 23 ft. 6 in.

She will be ready for caulking in a few days. Taken as a whole, this vessel is a splendid specimen of the skill of our artisans. No one should neglect to view so noble a testimony to the already high character which Philadelphia has attained for ship-building.

Leaving the scene of busy industry, we wended our way to another, and yet more noisy scene—the engine and foundry establishment of Messrs. Merrick & Towne, who are busily engaged in making the engines for the Frigate. Having obtained permission, we wandered through the large establishment, which is filled with workmen, who in pursuit of their several occupations made noise enough to have awakened the Seven Sleepers. In the first room we entered, a number of workmen were engaged in filing and polishing various parts of the huge engines. The main Centre-pin for the lever beams weighing about 500 pounds, was in the process of being turned on a very large lathe. The steam chambers, specimens of great skill in casting, being of a very intricate shape, and cast in a single piece, are very nearly finished—a huge cylinder more than 6 feet in diameter, and at least 12 feet high, was being bored—this machine for boring is of a new construction, the body to be bored being placed upright instead of being laid down as is usual—the circle of the bore is more true, it having been found that by the old method the bore was not exactly circular. We also observed a very neat machine for making screws—all the workmen in this room were engaged on articles for the Frigate, and the beautiful finish on the brass and steel work is deserving of all praise. In the next room are a large number of forges, the blast of which is derived from a large fan-wheel driven by a steam engine. A small vertical trip hammer, capable of fagotting a bar 6 inches square, was in operation as we entered, and was rapidly reducing to shape a large mass of glowing iron.

The Foundry next attracted our attention. The mould of one of the frames of the engine was very nearly ready for casting—outside the door was a frame which had been lately taken from the mould; it weighs about 12 tons, and is of a beautiful Gothic pattern. The casing which we saw are very heavy and very difficult, and the success which has attended Messrs. M. & T. in their efforts thus far, is great evidence of skill and superior workmanship—a large number of castings varying in weight from one to twelve tons, are in process of finishing here. The next place to which we bent our steps was to the boiler room, where four large copper boilers now nearly finished. At the upper part of the building one of the engines is being put together. The following are the dimensions of some of its parts:

Table with 2 columns: ft. in. and description. Includes Diameter of cylinder, 6 ft. 4 in.; Length of stroke, 7 ft.; Length of bed plate, weight 14 tons, with channels cast on, 29 ft. 2 in.; Breadth of the same, 7 ft. 4 in.; Diameter of main shaft of wrought iron, 1 ft. 5 in.; Length of the same, 25 ft. 8 in.; Diameter of paddle wheels, entirely of wrought iron, 25 ft. 8 in.; Diameter of the bucket, 19 ft.

Weight of steam cylinder, 8 tons; weight of bed plate, 14 tons, and 36,000 pounds of metal used in the melting.

These engines are of the kind usually known as the English Marine Engines. The cylinders are placed vertically with two vertical beams, one on each side, working on pistons rising from the bed plate and connected over the cylinder with the connecting rod, by side links. The Gothic pattern which has been adopted, is very handsome and appropriate—they were commenced in the January of this year, and will be finished in the spring of 1841.

We view with gratified feelings the substantial monuments of the skill and industry of the mechanics of our city. Our city has long held an enviable reputation for manufactures, and each succeeding day but serves to add to it. The light of intelligence is shedding her cheering beams around our artisans, and on the daily, hourly improvements which they exhibit, Philadelphia builds her proud and honest fame.

SCRAPS.

(FROM LATE FOREIGN PAPERS.) Mathematics has made us hitherto in Ireland on the profitable business of whiskey, that only one person has signified his intention of applying for license at the Moore sessions, and two for the sessions of Mullingar. Maurice O'Connell, Esq., M. P., has given his pledge.

The King of the French attained his 68th year on Tuesday week, having been born on the 6th of October, 1773.

A fisher has purchased of a celebrated smut in Bath, a dhalia called "The mold of Bath," for the enormous sum of 100 guineas.

Doctor Lardner left Paris a few days since, to embark with his fair companion for the United States, where the doctor will give lectures on morals, &c.

"He's arriv'd," but didn't get an engagement. He can't dance.

A dissenting minister, who has a false set of teeth, was preaching on Sunday last, in a chapel not one hundred miles from Preston. Not having his exotic ivorys properly fastened, they gave way, and frequently incommoded the reverend gentleman, who, in spite of the utmost efforts, could only deliver his discourse in a whistling key. Tired, at length, with his fruitless and oft repeated endeavors to arrange the troublesome occupants of his mouth, he was obliged to confess to the congregation the cause of his annoyance, and begged of them to sing a hymn while he fixed his teeth securely; which being done, he managed to preach the remainder of the sermon without further interruption.

It is reported that at a late Cabinet Council at the Tuilleries, Louis Philippe said, "Gentlemen, you are anxious to march on the Rhine; take care what you are about, for that river is deep, and you may be drowned." M. Thiers replied, "I would rather be drowned in the Rhine than in a common sewer at Paris."—Charivari.

Her Majesty has directed that Mr. Dildin, the author of some well-known dramatic pieces, and many naval songs, shall receive a hundred pounds out of the Royal Bounty Fund.

Mr. Wright, who must be remembered by our readers as Miss Biffin, who surprised the world many years since by her exquisite portraits painted with her mouth, (he having neither hat, arms, legs nor feet), is now giving the round of the provinces, pursuing her former profession.—Worcester Journal.

The following information, collected with much trouble by a committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, is extremely important:—Christians, 250,000,000; Jews, 4,000,000; Mahometans, 96,000,000; Idolaters of all sorts, 500,000,000. Total population of the world, 860,000,000.

After ten years' silence, Rossini is at present occupied in a solemn march, which is to be played at the funeral procession of Napoleon's remains. In the year 1870, a clergyman coming to London from Devonshire, took leave of his family, made his will, rode on horseback, and was a fortnight on the road. On Monday last a gentleman came from Birmingham to sit to Haydon for his portrait, sat three hours, and returned to his family at tea.

The Iron Business.

With our vast mineral treasures of iron and coal, we have often been surprised that the former article is not more extensively used in building. The way they do these things at the west is right,—witness the following from the St. Louis Bulletin:—"The Mississippi Iron Foundry at St. Louis has been employed to prepare 24 columns for the new Court House. The columns are to be 33 feet in height, 5 feet 4 inches in circumference at the base, and 4 feet at the top, and of Grecian Doric order."—Saturday Evening Post.

We're Sorry For It.

A late London letter speaking of iron says:—"Orders from America for railroad rails of manufacture, have during the past week, been given out to the iron trade to the amount of weight 35,000 tons; and it is anticipated when this contract is completed, others will speedily follow. We regret it, not because we are opposed to internal improvements, but because we think it big time, with our immense facilities, that rail road iron should be manufactured in Pennsylvania, in sufficient quantities, and of sufficient quality, to meet the demand however great, of our whole public. Perhaps it will be so before long.—Saturday Evening Post.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Star writes:—"France is for war; Louis Philippe is for peace. Thiers, to use a strong phrase of Lamar-tine's, wants to go for himself half a line in history. Louis Philippe knows that France is not able to battle against Europe, which it should do if she wars at all. The prevailing belief is, that the King has said, 'Rather than see this country plunged into an unnecessary war, I shall abdicate and retire to England.' By the way, William of Holland has abdicated. His son is on the throne. The ex-King, at the age of 58, could not manage a

kingdom, but wants to marry a fair subject. It is easier to manage a young wife than a small kingdom."



THE AMERICAN JOURNAL.

Saturday, November 14, 1840.

Democratic Candidate for Governor, Gen. DAVID R. PORTER.

"Hazard's Register," one of the best publications of the day, containing much useful and statistical information, has been received.

Election Returns.

We publish this morning the full returns of the Election in this state. It will be seen that General Harrison has carried the state by the small majority of 264 votes.

The following are the results of the elections in other states as far as heard from. It will be seen that Gen. Harrison is elected having already 185 Electoral votes. The number necessary to a choice being 148.

Thus the whigs will have their own way for the next four years. We shall wait patiently for their movements.

Table titled 'ELECTORAL VOTES.' Columns: State, Har., V. B. Includes Connecticut (8), Ohio (21), Maryland (10), Rhode Island (4), New Hampshire (7), New Jersey (42), New York (48), Georgia (11), Maine (10), Pennsylvania (30), Massachusetts (14), Indiana (9), Kentucky (5), Michigan (3), Virginia (24).

Election Returns. ELECTION FOR ELECTORS IN PENNSYLVANIA, Oct. 30, 1840.

Table titled 'Counties.' Columns: County, Van Buren, Harrison. Lists 60 counties including Adams, Armstrong, Allegheny, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Centre, Chester, Clearfield, Clarion, Clinton, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Mifflin, Northumberland, Northampton, Perry, Philadelphia city, Philadelphia county, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Somerset, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Westmoreland, Wayne, Washington, York.

Our Rooster.

We regret that Old Chanticleer, placed at the head of our columns last Saturday morning, was not permitted to crow more than an hour or two. We had kept back our paper until the last moment for the Harrisburg mail. We had been pretty well satisfied by former returns, that we were O. K., Old Rooster, by several hundred majority. But several of our most sanguine friends had been informed of a letter that had just been received from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which gave us the state by about 300. We therefore concluded, if our Rooster was destined to crow at all for a year to come, it must be then. Poor fellow, had but a short life of it; but he crowed most tremendously while he was at it.

O. K. Orkward Kondition.

The result of the late elections has certainly placed the state of affairs in an awkward condition. As good demerits it behooves us to look around and ascertain if possible the causes of our defeat. In the midst of the general din of log cabin, hard cider, and coon skins the importance of the mystic letters O. K. has been, we think, greatly overlooked. We begin to perceive in them a vast deal of meaning.

The first O. K. was undoubtedly Daniel Webster the Unavailable Candidate, who in order to make room for Gen. Harrison was sent to Europe, and was the first O. K. Off the Course.

We think we next perceive these mystic letters representing the Convention at Harrisburg which nominated Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, leaving a number of whigs to exclaim "O. K.—Oh! Klay—Orestes Konstantin."

Then again we see how successfully and frequently the whigs have misrepresented and perverted the speech of our talented Senator, James Buchanan. This, to say the least of it, was O. K. Oughtenly Kondest.

Again the unjust attempt to saddle the administration of Mr. Van Buren with the defections of Samuel Swartwout, the late whig collector at New York, whom all unite in condemning as O. K. Most Opprincipled Collector.

Then next we think our own party erred in refusing to nominate Col. Johnson as a candidate for Vice President at the Baltimore Convention, thus leaving the gallant Colonel, O. K. Off the Carpet.

In conclusion we O. K. Orestly Konfess that under all these disadvantages, together with the active and determined zeal of the whigs—the pressure of the times—the misrepresentations of the policy of the administration—we should not be surprised that Mr. Van Buren has been O. K. an Unsuccessful Candidate.

The Coal Trade.

Such is the demand for the Coal of our Shamokin region, that the operators find it impossible to supply all the orders received. A double set of hands are constantly employed, working the mine day and night, while both locomotives are kept on the road bringing in the coal. Yet we doubt whether the quantity brought in, will be more than half as much as might be readily disposed of in the markets.

The Sunbury Gazette and its Prophetic Editor.

We had supposed that after the feverish excitement of the election had subsided, the paroxysms which frequently afflict our neighbor of the Sunbury Gazette would also have ceased. But in this we were mistaken. Personalities, strife and contention, is the only food on which some minds can exist. Deprive them of this, their proper and necessary aliment, and they sink in lameness. Should the disease continue much longer, we may be induced to imply a corrective that will not fail in its effects. Lament me not, we say, are not always effective.

The editor of the Gazette, when this press was about to be established, announced him to the world as a prophet, and prophesied that the American, after the county elections were over, would come out for Harrison. But unfortunately like all other prophets, he had but little honor in his own country, and repeated about as much from a rooster. In his last paper he has postponed the event, until after the presidential election. Now we are sorry to state that we must again disappoint him, and of course his character as a prophet must be seriously affected. We are willing to oblige Mr. Youngman in almost any thing, but we cannot think of deserting the democratic ranks merely to please him. We know he would much like to see us in the whig ranks, into which he and a number of other editors of his stamp have already driven too many democrats. If our political principles were as pliable as those of a certain editor, whom, out of delicacy, we will not name at present, we might probably be induced to bend our principles to suit our interests. The "American" has hoisted her flag, and she will never sail under any other while in the hands of the present editor. But the Gazette says we were smiling and highly pleased when we returned from the city with the Lancaster county returns in our pocket. This was unfortunate. But nature never provided us with an "elongated phiz," and if we did not wear as long a face as our brother editor, he should not impute to us the fault. We would recall to his mind the celebrated verse of Pope, that "Worth (not length) makes the man, the want of it, the fellow."

The truth is, we had scarcely landed from the boat when we were greeted by a number of whig friends, for whom, personally, we entertain the highest regard, eagerly inquiring after the election returns. Poor fellows! they so seldom succeed in beating us, that we could not help but smile at the joy that beamed upon their countenances, as they received from us the returns that were so flattering to their prospects. Besides, we deem it perfectly democratic to be cheerful even under defeat, and we think we are not without authority on this point. The editor of the Gazette will probably recollect reading at school an account of two distinguished gentlemen, one called Democritus, the laughing philosopher, the other Heraclitus the weeping philosopher. According to Democritus, the greatest good in this world was contentment. On the other hand Heraclitus viewed all things through a sullen and gloomy medium. Well, if we are not mistaken, there was not a boy in the class but who thought Heraclitus the greatest dunce of the two. But, for aught we know, the editor of the Gazette may be a disciple of the weeping philosopher, and hence his antipathy to our pleasant looks. Democritus no doubt, was a democrat, as his name seems to imply. And as we (the democrats) always have been a good-natured set of fellows, we would not be surprised to find that Democritus was one of the early leaders, if not the original founder of the democratic party. Thus, we think, we have proved most

convincingly that a man may look very pleasant and yet not be a Harrison man, and that his smiles should not be considered prima facie evidence of his belonging to the whig party.

Court Squabbles.

It is not often that lawyers fight, either in or out of court, unless in a war of words. Their province is to settle instead of raising disputes. It will be seen, however, by the following extract from the sentence of Judge Conrad, which we copy from the U. S. Gazette, that Mr. Horatio Hubbell of the Philadelphia bar could not repress his pugnacious propensities, even within the bar of the court. Such disgraceful scenes should be visited with the severest penalty; and we are pleased to see that Judge Conrad has fearlessly discharged his duty, however unpleasant it may have been.

"The facts in the present case are as follows:—During the hearing of the case (that of the Commonwealth vs. Leiby) Mr. Hubbell addressed the court and made a statement of what had occurred in the Magistrate's office. Mr. Brewster said, or was understood to say, that he 'wished the case stripped of falsehoods.' Mr. Hubbell interrupted him, and exclaimed 'Do you say that what I said was false? If you do, I will slap your face,' and before Mr. Brewster had time to reply, actually struck him with the back of his hand on the face. Subsequently Mr. Brewster declared to the court that he had been entirely misunderstood; and that if Mr. Hubbell had permitted him to proceed, he would have discovered that he referred only to false issues which had arisen from the misrepresentations of some witness before the alderman. Mr. Hubbell accepted this explanation as satisfactory, and addressed to Mr. B. for the violence which he had committed, and the acceptance of this explanation, we are not permitted to doubt its correctness."

Thus it appears that the attack was unprovoked, though the precipitation of Mr. Hubbell led him to suppose that there was provocation. Let it be, however, distinctly understood, that while we would consider an impeachment of the veracity of counsel as highly disrespectful and contemptuous to the court, no provocation can be regarded a justification of violence in the courtroom. The wrong, in this case, was done to a brother of the profession, and was done as publicly as was possible. The blow was inflicted rather on the reputation than on the person of Mr. Brewster, and intended more to degrade than to injure. Thus that which we deprecate as a gross violation of the law, where it is aggravated by the peculiar injustice and cruelty of the wrong; and considered in connection with the place where it was committed—the bar of the court—was within a few feet of the bench, and when the person struck was addressing the court, it must be recognized as an outrage of the grossest character.

The duty of pronouncing the penalty of the law—always a painful one, is peculiarly so, when the subject is a member of that profession which we all cherish with so much of affection and pride. It is not to be presumed that duty, from any personal considerations, would be to give sanction to a war against future violence. We desire, however, that our course should not be misunderstood. We are not moved by any desire to do justice to Mr. Brewster, he proclaims himself satisfied, and if he is not, he has his legal remedy. Nor would we vindicate any sense of wounded dignity on our own part, as individuals; we have every reason to believe that Mr. Hubbell meant no indignity to us; and even if he had intended insult, he could not have expected retribution. The judgment we are about to pronounce is wholly upon the imperative necessity which has been raised for the vindication of the law. It may be added that we are unwilling that this act of the court should be misunderstood as expressing any general censure upon Mr. Hubbell. He has been urged into this act by an impulse which as it was unjust, we have no doubt he now laments. But such infirmities of temper, however they may be pardoned by individuals, appeal in vain to the violated law. If misdirected impulses excuse offenses, few would go unpunished.

The Court, on a full consideration, does judge that Horatio Hubbell, Esq., Counselor at Law, and an officer of this Court, be committed to prison, in the Debtor's apartment of the City and County Prison of Philadelphia, for the period of ten days, or until discharged by the legal authority of this Court, or by a due course of law, for a high contempt, by gross misconduct, in the presence of the Court, obstructing the administration of justice; and that, for the same reasons, the said H. Hubbell, Esq., be, and hereby is, suspended from practicing as an officer of this Court during the present term."

FROM RICKNELL'S REPORTER.

THE MONEY MARKET.

We have had another week of deep and absorbing excitement in relation to politics. Thousands of persons have assembled from day to day in the vicinity of the Exchange, and in front of the various newspaper bulletins, all anxious for the news. Under such circumstances, we cannot experience surprise, that few events of importance have transpired in the money and business circles. Stocks have experienced little change of moment, and with regard to money, the indications are, that it will soon be in more demand. The European accounts cannot be considered favorable upon the whole, while the prospect of resumption must also have a tendency to create some degree of pressure, or rather more demand for money. The bank arrangement with regard to a resumption, is considered settled, although the details have not been finally and fully agreed upon by the high contracting parties. In the other states south and west, arrangements are also in progress, the perfection of which will, it seems, depend in a great measure, upon the final movements in Pennsylvania. The U. S. State Bank, it is still insisted in the New York Journal of Commerce, will not resume. That paper affirms that the necessary assistance cannot be obtained eastward, and that thus the arrangement so long talked of and said to be perfect, will fall through. Our bankers in Philadelphia, ridicule these things as croakings, and say that the Journal is so prejudiced, that it is not entitled to credit in any thing that relates to the Bank of the United States. The question is one of great interest, and therefore we are anxious to spread before our readers every thing like fact that has a bearing upon the case, and every thing indeed like reasonable speculation. Thus a New York Journal, known to be adverse to the bank, says that the institution will either resume or be driven to liquidation in January next, and goes on to remark:—"In the latter event, which is most probable, a heavy drain upon the country will immediately be produced for all the capital owned abroad, and which must be transmitted abroad, precisely as the \$7,000,000 of English capital which was invested in the old Bank of the United States, was remitted

abroad during the year previous to the war, on the dissolution of the Bank in 1811. This laid the ground work of most of the evils which the country experienced for many years afterwards. A demand so originating must preclude from its nature, any fresh loans abroad. The remittance must be made in coin, or in produce by reducing to the proper extent the importations. Precisely at the time when this natural operation of the reduction in redundant bank capital appears to be unavoidable, it is proposed to create a new bank of \$50,000,000, in the hope that its action may rise up and support the multifarious interests connected with the insolvent banks. If a new institution can be erected on the ruins of the old, in such a manner as to command the confidence of foreigners, it might retain the capital in the country, which will be withdrawn from the broken banks. This, is, however scarcely to be expected. The stockholders of the United States bank have already lost one year's dividend, and as the bank acknowledges that its capital is impaired, there is no chance of a January dividend. With such a loss before them, it will be difficult to establish confidence."

A morning cotemporary in this city also, adverts to the last announcement, to the effect that a satisfactory arrangement has been made with the eastern capitalists, and proceeds:—"Certain resumption! For the twentieth time do we again hear this glad intelligence. But do the people believe it? Are the community satisfied that there will be a resumption of cash payments by our banks before the time stipulated by Law? As a state and condition of things more favorable than the present has passed by unembraced, we are not of those who see certainty in the present or future. It is true, we believe that several of our city banks have now, and ever had, the means of redeeming their circulation and of continuing their business—that is, their resources bore that proportion to their liabilities generally esteemed safe in banking—and that all have since the suspension greatly increased their immediately available means as well as have improved their condition generally. The specie has been increased and their indebtedness lessened. But as the favorable opportunity of the low rate of exchange between this city and specie paying points, and the light business and little demand for money has just passed over, and no resumption, our confidence in the future, we confess is much weakened. Few of the favorable circumstances necessary to a resumption can be hoped for between this and the 15th of January. Business has increased the demand for money, exchange has risen, and the demand for coin for exportation has caused a considerable increase of the discount on our already depreciated paper. The Law of Congress, too, which requires a proportion of the public debt in coin, will increase the demand for specie, especially so long as the banks remain as they now are. An inquiry, the accounts of the loan necessary for the bank to resume are quite contradictory and unsatisfactory."

It will thus be seen, that some of the journalists still throw a doubt upon this matter. Mr. Jordan and two of the Directors, Messrs. Brown and Alsop, have gone to Europe in the President, and it is believed, with the object of obtaining assistance from that quarter, in the shape of specie, lest anything should prevent the success of the arrangement in contemplation with the eastern banks and capitalists.

In relation to resumption elsewhere, we can only repeat that it will depend principally upon the movements in this city, although not altogether so. All the solvent southern and western banks are getting ready; but we must not be surprised to see a few of these institutions falter and quail at the critical and important moment. Generally speaking, the banks are sound, but the care, we fear, exceptions even to this rule.

The Glorious North.

Amidst the general disaster which we fear has befallen the democratic party, it is gratifying to behold the indomitable energy and firmness of our Northern counties. They, at least, bear no part of the censure which justly attaches to Pennsylvania, for having temporarily thrown herself into the embraces of Federalism. Luzerne, Columbia, Lycoming, Northumberland, Pike, Wayne, Centre, Clearfield, &c., all did their duty most manfully, and gave even larger majorities than was expected.—The result in these counties is a withering rebuke to the minority legislature of 1836, through whose illegal apportionment the North was basely DE-FRAUDED of its just representation in the legislature. Nobly have they redressed themselves at the ballot boxes, and spoken in a voice of thunder against their oppressors. Our Northern democrats deserve lasting gratitude for their energy and firmness.—Keystone.

FROM RICKNELL'S REPORTER.

New Counterfeits.

BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.—105 letter A. pay \$5, Starr, dated July 4, 1838; printed with pale ink of a yellow tinge. R. L. Pitfield, Cashier, J. Knight, President. Miserably engraved.

BANK OF WILMINGTON AND BRANDYWE.—

15, letter B. pay to M. Betts, dated March 30, 1840. The vignette is very poorly engraved, resembling a badly executed wood-cut.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW YORK.

—10s curious; these notes do not resemble the genuine notes in the least. The vignette of the counterfeit represents a steamboat, with the name of Fulton on the wheel house. The right margin has the word "Ten" extending across it. The left end of a train of cars. These will suffice to detect the bill.

The Journal of Commerce states that the matter of the negotiation of a loan by the Philadelphia banks from the Boston banks is still undetermined. That print says that the amount of the loan now solicited is \$2,500,000, and that the Boston Banks, without giving any answer to the request, ask the Providence banks what they will do in the premises.